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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
3 1/2 h.p. 5 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17, 234.

號三十月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS WRITTEN THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,870,367.
—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Fire Funds £3,337,047
—Life & Annuity Funds £1,737,500
—Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£23,870,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity £1,141,683
Branches £337,239
Revenue Marine Department £478,940
Other Receipts £25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents

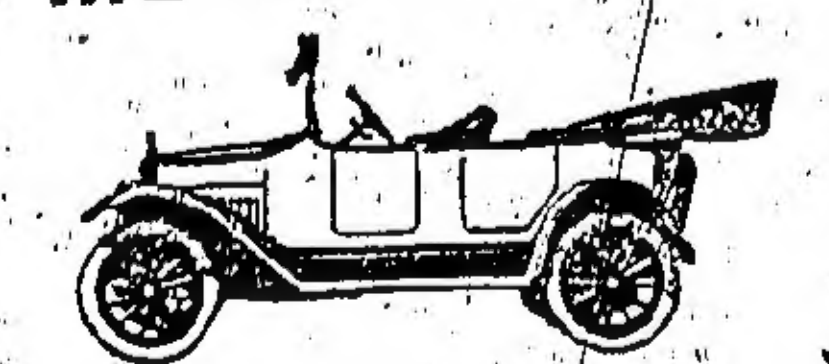
PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALBERTA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
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Central.

TANG YUK Dentist, successor of
the late SIEN TING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Qualification free

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE
TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS,
BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY
CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS,
PLASTERS, Etc.

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Hotel for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and entertainment.
A first-class Dining Room, resident orchestra from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Lunches, Meet Passenger Boats.
Telephone Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:—
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 2382.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINOWAH."

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GERMAN EXPLANATIONS OF THEIR DEFEAT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ENEMY'S DEFEAT.

HOW THE GERMAN PRESS VIEWS
ALLIED SUCCESS.

INTERESTING COMMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

German newspapers are begin-
ning to admit the Allied success,
though professing calm confidence
in the future. All dwell upon a
statement that the surprise was due
to the fog, enabling the Tanks to
break through.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states:
"We have lost not an inconsider-
able number of prisoners and guns
without any far other serious con-
sequences. It remains to be seen
whether the situation has changed
strategically."

The *Cologne Gazette* says: "The
reason for the regrettable occurrence
has not yet been cleared up."

The *Cologne Volkszeitung* says:
"It is no good hiding the fact that
this check south of the Somme by
the enemy, who is not numerically
superior, hits us hard."

The *Vossische Zeitung* states:
"The least vulnerable point on our
front was attacked. Therefore, it is
ridiculous to say that our entire
position is menaced. When Field-
Marshal von Hindenburg has con-
solidated the Aisne-Vesle front, he
will be able to freely shift his re-
serves at every moment."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the
organ of the Pan-Germans, says:
"The events between the Somme
and the Aisne constitute the first
serious defeat in the war. This is
due to the state of the morale of
Prince Rupprecht's troops."

The *Vorwarts*, commenting on
the crisis confronting Germany at
the opening of the fifth year of the
war, says: "The morale of the
nation is damaged by the Pan-
Germans' wild cry for conquest."

35,000 PRISONERS SINCE AUG. 8TH.

Paris, Aug. 12:
A semi-official report confirms the
statement that 35,000 prisoners have
been captured since August 8th.

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF THE DEFEAT.

A HURRICANE OF FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

A message from Berlin says a
semi-official report attributes the
latest German defeat to the fact
that only hasty defences were pos-
sible in the overrun area owing to
the lack of time and transport for
the material.

The statement speaks of a hurri-
cane of fire being concentrated on
German trench garrisons, breaking
down telephone and telegraphic com-
munications and also that signal
rockets were invisible in the thick
fog. The Germans suddenly found
themselves attacked in the flank and
their squadrons of Tanks, whose
machine-gun fire played terrible
havoc.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, Aug. 11.

A wireless German official report
states:—

Saturday's attacks were mainly
against our front between Liéons and
the Aisne.

We repulsed oft-repeated attacks
to the east of Pozieres and astride
the Amiens road and Roye, despite
the enemy's superiority and massed
employment of armoured cars.

Over 40 of these were destroyed
on the front of our Division.

To the east of Montdidier we with-
drew, fighting beyond the line La
Bassée-Hazy-Villers-Rocquembourg-
Marcel.

FRENCH PROGRESS TOWARDS ROYE.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

London, Aug. 12.

1.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The enemy in the evening again
attacked positions to the south of
Liéons but was repulsed.

As a result of the successful opera-
tions immediately to the south of the
Somme, we took over 200 prisoners
and have linked up our positions to
the east of Marcourt with the line
to the east of Elchenheim on the
northern bank of the river.

On the right of the Fourth British
Army, the French on the afternoon
of the 11th progressed towards Roye,
capturing Amancourt and Tilloy.

On the northern front we effected
local improvements of our line to the
east of Robecq and between Vieux-
Berquin and Merris.

SITUATION UNCHANGED IN AYRE- OISE SECTOR.

London, Aug. 12.

4.25 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—
Between the Aisne and the Oise
the situation is unchanged.

There were bombardments during
the night in the regions of Marqui-
villers and Grivillers.

THIRD ALLIED ATTACK.

FOCH'S SURPRISE BLOWS.

PROBABLY BUT FIRST MOVES IN GREAT OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 12.

The promise of further rapid sur-
prise blows by Marshal Foch has
been fulfilled more speedily than was
anticipated, by the entry of General
Humbert, whose swift and success-
ful rush equalled the magnificent
advance on the opening day of the
battle. It showed, *inter alia*, how
great was the strength of Marshal
Foch, who was able to embark on
a third attack when two offensives
were already in progress. The battle
indeed has so far gone like clock-
work, and yet what happened are
probably only the first moves in the
great offensive, which some experts
anticipate may soon change the
whole face of the war.

The fruits of victory have so far
indeed been remarkable, severely
shaking the whole enemy position.
His heavy counter-attacks were de-
signed not merely to escape from
the Montdidier pocket, but to defend
all the strong country, of which
Luton is the centre.

Correspondents describe the co-
fusion in the Montdidier pocket,
where the enemy has only a strip
of country eight miles wide in which
to manoeuvre, as exceeding even the
scenes on the Marne. The dusty
sun-beaten roads were full of ex-
hausted fugitives, mingling with the
disorderly procession of wagons,
limbers and ambulances. Fires and
explosions were everywhere.

General Humbert's timely stroke,
apart from the spoils it secured, will
probably force the Germans to send
to the south some reserves whose
counter-attacks slowed down the
rate of advance.

On the northern battle-front a
striking feature of the Allied blows
since July 18th has been the essen-
tial unity of the whole operation
from the Aisne to the Oise, repre-
senting an almost unprecedented
quality of conception and execution.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

I HAVE This Day handed over to
Mr. H. TSUDA the Charge of this
Branch.

T. HAYASHI

Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for
the Half-Year ending 30th June,
1918, at the rate of Two Pounds Three
Shillings Sterling per Share, is payable
on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of
August, Current, at the Office of the
Corporation, where Shareholders are
requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STARR

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for
account 1918 will be payable on
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918.
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Dividend Warrants at the Company's
Office, 20, George Street, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918,
each day inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 20, 1918.

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
CANTON.

East Panyue Ground.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) Septem-
ber 16th. Entrance examinations
September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven
years; English Course, thirteen years.
Boarding Fees: Sixty to One hundred
and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS DENRELLACK,
M.A., D.E.

[840]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or
fresh sweet fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on
application.

[8]

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address:

J. WITHELL,

Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24 Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 207.

We guarantee the quality of our
French and English Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

[357]

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

6000 (When Father Entered the Parlour
(Don't go out with him tonight.)6001 (Wake up John Bull
(I'll lead you my best Girl.6002 (Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramo-
phone.6003 (I never heard Father Laugh so
much.

6004 (My Lass from Glasgow Town.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

Tel. 1322.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

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BOMBAY.

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HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE OPTIC CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of

Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

ASAHI BEER



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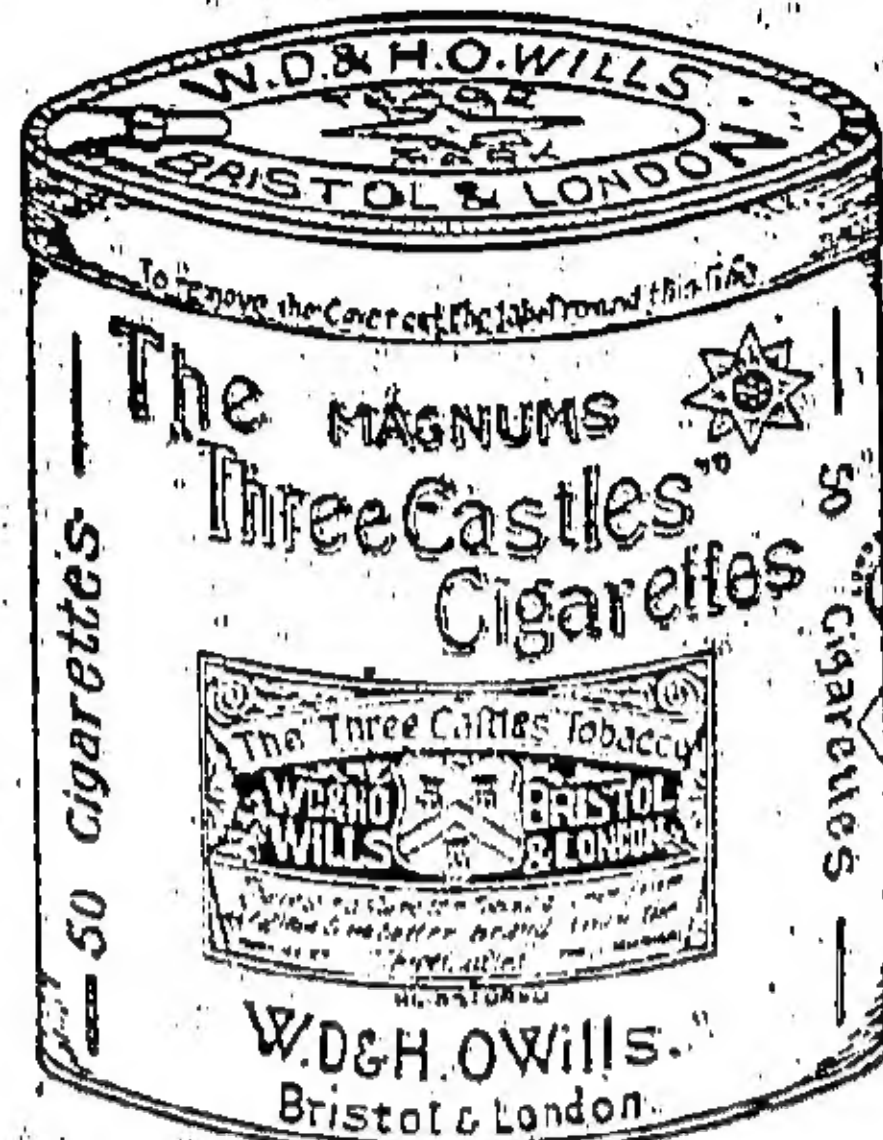
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Telephone 230 & 135

"THREE CASTLES"

MAGNUMS

CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE

CHOICEST VIRGINIA

TOBACCOS.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50

Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR
SAILORS.

A largely attended Meeting of the
General Council of the King George's
Fund for Sailors was held at Trinity
House, London. In the absence of
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught Captain
A. W. Clarke, the Deputy Chairman,
presided.

In reviewing the progress which had
attended the Fund since the last Meet-
ing of the Council the Deputy Chairman
stated that the Fund now reached a
total of £100,000, and that with
the Council's outlook with satisfaction
the success of the special which had
been made, the fact that the heavy
increasing calls which will continue to
be made, and the work which the Fund
is intended to do, this sum will have to
be very greatly augmented.

Mr. Harrington, Balfour, R.N., Naval
Representative at the Ministry of Pen-
sions, and Mr. Thomas Spencer, con-
sulting Marine Engineer, were elected
Members of the Council.

The draft of the Royal Charter of
Incorporation and the Statutes of King
George's Fund for Sailors, which had
been prepared by a special sub-commit-
tee, together with the Honorary Coun-
cillors, Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., M.L.D.,
and Sir Percival A. Nairne, General
Solicitor, were submitted and passed at
the Meeting and it was moved by Sir
Richard Williams-Bulkeley and seconded
by Lord Curzon that the General
Council approved of the Royal Charter
of Incorporation and the Statutes as laid
before the Meeting, in which form they
should be submitted to the Home Office.
This was carried unanimously.

The Report of the work of the Dis-
tribution Committee was presented by the
Chairman, Mr. H. Acton Blake, and the
names of those who had consented to
act in the capacity of Honorary Visitors
to the Fund also obtained the approval
of the General Council.

Mr. J. B. Wimple presented the Report
of the Finance Committee, and the Gen-
eral Council sanctioned the auditing and
closing of the books of the Fund for the
Financial Year up to and including
December 31st, 1917. It was decided
that in future the end of the Financial
Year should fall on December 1st.

The Report of the Collecting Committee
was presented by Mr. Richard Williams-
Bulkeley, who drew attention to the
successful results of the appeal, which
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught had
been pleased to make to India, the Do-
minions and the Crown Colonies, and
there could be no doubt that a large
measure of support would result from
that appeal.

Sir Thomas Devitt, Chairman of
Lloyd's Register, referring to the Deputy
Chairman's statement as to the urgent
need of further augmenting King George's
Fund to enable it to meet the heavily
increased calls which had arisen through
the continuation of the war, said he was
pleased to announce that the Committee
of Lloyd's Register had that day voted
the sum of £25,000 for King George's
Fund for Sailors.

Contributions should be sent to
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught or the
Honorary Secretaries at Trinity House,
London, E.C. 2.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in
all attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should
always be on hand. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

"THE NEXT GERMAN BLOW."

THE CHANNEL PORTS.

In the course of an article on German
plans, Mr. Lovat Fraser writes:-

It is perfectly clear that they can deal
no blow which will knock Great Britain
out of the war. I have never known
our nation more resolute than to-day.

But the Germans have never understood
our psychology, and they still think
they can make us war-weary. They
may attempt invasion, but it is far
more likely that they will begin by
attempting to seize the coast of Northern
France. This is not a war of attrition but
a tactical and psychological deduction.

I do not think even now that this
country has quite realized what the
effect of the loss of the Channel ports
would be. For instance, what would it
mean to London? It would instantly
make the south-eastern counties part of
the Allied front, and it would undoubt-
edly very soon make differences to London.

The war front would mean that
much more road and rail transport
would be required in certain obvious
directions, and it might soon be found
that we could not maintain 7,000,000
people in one area so near the war front.
The difficulties of feeding them would
rapidly increase. It would be ridiculous
to talk of any evacuation of London,
but there would undoubtedly have to be
some diminution of its population.

These things are not in the least
chimerical. They depend on the fate of
the French coast as far as Havre, which
has been so long a German base, and
the next German blow is at the French coast,
and if it succeeds, London will be instantly
affected in hundreds of ways. It will
not be in the plight of Paris, but it
could not long remain the London that
we know.

Invasion is not necessary to bring
about these results. If our system and
southern coasts become part of the Allied
front there must be further great and
instant changes in this country. Upon
these and upon their summaries and
long-range guns and big new bombing
craft, and upon the then increased diffi-
culties of our communications with
France, the Germans are probably count-
ing. They really calculate that we are
tired of the war and of its cost and its
sacrifices. They little know us. We
should go on fighting, as the ancient
Britons did, if our fronts were in Corn-
wall and the marches of Wales.

REBIRTH OF BABEL.

NEW CONFUSION OF TONGUES IN
MESOPOTAMIA.

The acid tracts where our own troops
and General Allenby's are fighting, and
the desert between, span the whole land
of Holy Writ, from Jerusalem to Babylon.

Babel if not true, is the best found
tale in Genesis, and one has witness of
it every day. A new tongue is arising,
to increase the original confusion, com-
pact of English, Arabic and French says
a correspondent in Mesopotamia who
writes:- Ah Arab asked me the other
day where the new "Babel" (Babylon) was
(Babylon de fer) was going to be. The
men of the desert call one another
"stronbills" or "turbomills" (automobiles),
a truly onomatopoeic word. The
Arabian who holds out a faded card at
Babylon asks you to buy an "Autobac"
The contractor is the "contracti"
("contract" and "chi" the Turkish
termination that implies "agent").

At Aden I hear the Arabs have coined
a verb from an English expletive:-
"darnful-ni," to abuse, which is con-
jugated in all its moods and tenses. "I
darnfuld you," "he darnfuld me," etc.,
with the Arab inflections. Similarly,
the Arabs of Mesopotamia have adopted
our verb "to finish." A familiar greet-
ing from the Arabs was "Tark finished,"
but Thomas Atkins was never a purist
even of his own language. The other
day I heard a corporal talking about the
"dames and masonettes of Baghdad."

In Basra you have soldiers calling out
for a "bill bellam." "Bellam" in Arabic
is a boat, "bill" the preposition "in";
but Thomas Atkins was never a purist
even of his own language. The other
day I heard a corporal talking about the
"dames and masonettes of Baghdad."

"They would preach a great deal
better than many of us parsons," said
the Bishop of Lincoln yesterday, refer-
ring to women and the pulpit.

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No. 1 Dock, Kwai-loon	700	(85' top 170' bottom)	20'	7'	2 1/2'
No. 2 Dock, Kwai-loon	371	85' 1/2'	15'	7'	2 1/2'
No. 3 Dock, Kwai-loon	224	85' 1/2'	15'	7'	2 1/2'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwai-loon	240	85' 1/2'	15'	7'	2 1/2'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwai-loon	18	85' 1/2'	15'	7'	2 1/2'
TAI-KOKE-SHUI					
Commopollan Dock	445' 0"	85' 0"	15'	7'	2 1/2'
ABRAHAM					
Hope Dock	430	84'	15'	7'	2 1/2'
Lament Dock	283	84'	15'	7'	2 1/2'

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at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale
SUNDRY GOODS
And
One ROYAL ENFIELD Twin Cylinder
MOTOR BICYCLE
and One 4 H.P. WOLF MOTOR
BICYCLE.
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1918. 650


PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Three Well-marked TERRIER PUPS.
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1918. 651

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Des Vaux Road, to sell by Public Auction,
on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at his premises, the Old Post Office
Buildings,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAINS,
OLD PRINTS, SNUFF BOTTLES,
IVORY CARVINGS, &c.
Comprising—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured
Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases
and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including
Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming
Dynasties, Pekingese Clocks, Amber,
Jadestone and Agate Vases and Orna-
ments, Fans, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware,
Kakemono and Wall Hangings, Jade-
stone Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc.,
and a large number of Old Snuff Bottles.
Also
Fine JADESTONE INLAID SCREENS,
PLAQUES, BLACKWOOD CURIO
STANDS, Etc.
The greater portion of the above
stock has recently arrived from the
North and includes pieces from the
Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yongching, Kien-
lung and Tzong-wong Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, the 16th inst.
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FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE MOTOR YACHT
(Built 1917)
Length..... 25 feet
Beam..... 6
Draft..... 3
Two Cylinder 4 h.p. "Caterpillar" motor.
Complete with sails and accessories.
Further particulars and inspecting
orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
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Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 12, 1918. 653

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TO LET.
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Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

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N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH
No. 4, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 584

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL

YESTERDAY'S CASES.

THE CHINA MINING & METAL COMPANY.

Messrs. C. F. Starkey and A. N. D. Puller had been passed as medically fit.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal understood the Company's business consisted of prospecting in the interior of China; mining for various ores, buying mineral ores from the Chinese and obtaining mining concessions. The Company had spent a considerable amount of money in this direction. A telegram had been received by the Governor from the Secretary of State in connection with the Firm's business. The Firm's head office was originally in Peking and the Company had been incorporated since the war. The head office was now in Hongkong, and besides the two men now before the Tribunal there was only one man in the office.

Total exemption in each case was asked for.

Major Morgan made no claim.

Exemption in both cases was granted.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY.

Mr. C. E. Holmes, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, had been passed as medically fit.

Hon. Mr. D. Dundas represented the Company.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal understood that Mr. Holmes was a marine engineer and had been put in a shore position temporarily to replace Mr. MacMurray. Total exemption was asked for. Mr. MacMurray was granted exemption on the same grounds.

Major Morgan made no claim.

Exemption was granted.

MESSRS. PAUL & DAVIS & CO.

Mr. E. C. Norris had been passed as medically fit.

The Chairman said Mr. Norris was an engineer in the firm, which did not ask for exemption for Mr. Norris.

Mr. Norris asked for temporary exemption until October 12, which was granted.

MESSRS. BROSSARD & MOPIN.

Mr. L. Jack had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. W. C. Jack represented the firm.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal understood that Mr. L. Jack was employed by the French firm of Messrs. Brossard & Mopin, which carried on business as civil engineers and contractors for reinforced concrete work.

No exemption was asked for. Mr. Jack had previously asked to be allowed to volunteer.

The Tribunal decided accordingly.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

The case of Mr. H. J. Nairn came before the Tribunal for further consideration.

Mr. Young and Mr. Ross Thompson represented the Company.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had read very carefully the further papers sent in. After the Tribunal had expressed an opinion at the former hearing upon the evidence before it there were brought to the notice of the Tribunal certain circumstances which the Tribunal did not know of and the firm was therefore informed that the case would be further considered. The circumstances which the firm had since

placed before the Tribunal were in the first place that ever since the Government control of shipping Mr. Nairn has been especially connected with the negotiations between Hongkong and London; secondly, that practically all Mr. Nairn's time is now taken up with the accounts of these ships, and thirdly, that these accounts are rather intricate and technical. It was pointed out that Mr. Nairn is really the only member of the staff acquainted with the method of keeping these accounts and all his time is taken up with the accounts of the China Navigation Company's ships which have been requisitioned. On these grounds the Tribunal was prepared to grant exemption, that was on the understanding that Mr. Nairn continued being engaged in this Government work.

A STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The Chairman said that the Tribunal had received a letter from a certain gentleman who is practicing as an architect and engineer in the Colony who points out with regard to certain remarks made in the recent case of Messrs. Leigh & Orange that there are other firms practicing in the Colony who have had considerable experience in constructional work of the character of docks, and the like. The writer of the letter says that he noted it was stated at the appeal by Messrs. Leigh & Orange that as far as the speaker was aware, there were no other firms in the Colony who had had experience of boat ships, piers and extensions of dock yards. He thought it only just that that statement should be corrected. He personally had had 17 years' experience in that class of work with the Admiralty and Mr. ——— had also had similar experience for even a longer period. In the interests of the Colony both Mr. ——— and the writer are willing to place part of their time at the disposal of the Government for the duration of the war. The writer considered it most desirable that the Tribunal should arrange for the names subscribed not to be published otherwise the letter might be taken as an advertisement.

A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman then read the following letter:—

Sir,—With reference to the case of Mr. Potter which was before the Tribunal on July 8th I am directed to inform you of the steps that have now been taken with regard to his appointment as acting assistant district officer. I am to state, in the first place, in order to remove any possible misapprehension that Mr. Potter was approached, in the first instance, by this Government, who desired to retain his services in the Colony. The post of assistant district officer is one in which a man of Mr. Potter's attainments would be particularly useful to the Government, while, at the same time, duties of the post could be so arranged and curtailed as to permit him to carry on also some part of his professional work. The Government has been much impressed by the representation of the Law Society in this connection. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under arrangements with this Government to release three fit unmarried men in exchange for three unfit men, including two junior members of the Government Cadet Service, and when the matter came before the Tribunal the Bank confirmed these arrangements. It was understood that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire were similarly prepared to release a fit man in exchange for Mr. Hamilton, acting assistant district officer, who is unfit. This Government has formed the opinion from events which have subsequently transpired that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's need for assistance is not in fact so pressing as it had been led to believe and it feels accordingly that it would not be justified in holding open any longer the offer of Mr. Hamilton's services unless another fit man is released. Arrangements have accordingly been made to send on active service two Inspectors from the Sanitary Department, and at the same time to appoint Mr. Hamilton as supervising officer of the outdoor work of the Department, a post which he successfully filled on a former occasion. This Government would not be prepared to release ever one Inspector unless Mr. Hamilton's services were thus available. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

CLAUDE SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman.
The Military Service Tribunal.

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rich red blood and
plenty of it—his body.

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COD LIVER OIL
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THE DESTINY OF INDIA.
SEEN THROUGH ENEMY EYES.

Ullstein and Co., Berlin, the owners of the "Vossische Zeitung," "I.Z." and "Mitte," and other papers, publish a remarkable little propaganda book on Egypt and India. The two pillars of British World-Power. Apart from its rather ignorant and intemperate one-sidedness, there is really nothing to complain of in the section about India, says a reviewer in a London contemporary, and it may be passed over as one of the ordinary hostile criticisms of British rule in India to which we have been long accustomed.

But it is followed by a more interesting section headed "World-Power Twilight," in which the author seeks to show that Britain's influence and power in the East is rapidly reaching its twilight and ultimately its total extinction. The years of the war have brought Britain in the East disappointed hopes, her schemes have been destroyed, her relations with the people have been seriously disturbed, and what is of still more importance, her prestige, as an authority, has been undermined.

Still, England's foes have a hard task before them. The Briton never despairs so long as he has power in his hand. His forebodings have endured and surmounted still more bitter experiences. He trusts his fortune, and the last moment. The future will give the answer, whether his hopes and faith are any longer justified.

ENGLAND'S VASSALS.

The author of the book admits that, although Britain is rapidly losing power and prestige in the East, she has, nevertheless, secured a number of advantages which must not be ignored and are important factors in the situation. For example, she has got rid of all rivalry. Her most faithful vassal, France, is, we are told, heavily struck, and has lost so much in prestige that it is hardly probable it will be able to hold its Colonial possessions. Very few of France's colonies are remunerative, and it is pretty certain that Britain would willingly purchase from her, such possessions as she might wish to dispose of—say, those colonies which lie on the sea route to India—Morocco, the Congo, the French Sudan, Madagascar, the Indian colonies, and, above all, the valuable possession of Indo-China. Yes, says the author, but supposing Indo-China, Madagascar and Morocco are taken by victorious Germany? Where, in that case, are we to look for Anglo-India's expansion and security?

France will never more be able, we are assured, to guard the Mediterranean for Britain, and as England's vassal here France is completely played out. Then India will be left to free itself from its chains. Too late! No other Powers are dangerous. Portugal, Italy, Greece, what are they? A ball for England to kick. It is in the Eastern Mediterranean that England has failed to appear. The Near East is lost for British aspirations. The Anglo-Russian co-operation against Constantinople has become a thing of the past, and the whole of Asia watched the spectacle of British failure on the Danubian and Bosphorus. The sincere friendship of Germany and Austria for Turkey took the place of the intrigues with which Britain sought to entangle it. Sympathies for France in Asia Minor and Syria have disappeared, and Armenia, in its essence so hostile to the Turkish State, has lost all its influence.

Germany's necessity.

In turning to discuss the "Destiny of India," the writer tells us that the struggle is not yet over, and that Britain's Empire in the East will not topple over without further struggles and further German victories. "But this I do say, with all the emphasis in my power, that when Great Britain hostile to England, succeed in securing fortified stations and coastal colonies on the sea routes to India, when they can reach India by a transcontinental railway independent of British control, then, but not till then, the twilight of Britain's world-power begins."

What, asks the author, do these Indian problems concern Germany? Surely it is a matter of indifference to the German what happens in Southern Asia? The German Empire can surely exist peacefully and happily beside that of Great Britain? No, that it cannot do, for the natural development of German overseas trade must in a certain number of years enable it to far outflank that of England. And this would be the end of British predominance.

England recognizes this, and therefore, at the present moment and later, it has the one object in view—the destruction of Germany as a "world-trading Power." This idea is more deeply rooted in the British nation than the Heavens idea in the French, and it will not disappear until final defeat at German hands has made its very existence impossible.

The author sees no prospect of any understanding with England regarding the questions of naval armaments and colonial policy. Any negotiations regarding world trade and trans-oceanic navigation would be fruitless. Arrangements arrived at would not be kept. They would only hamper and hinder our growth.

When the pillars of the British World Empire crack and collapse a free of going away and it was hoped that which Greater Germany will not, not a fall, arise possible would give this the only opportunity, but one breathing promise that any rate the German Empire and world will be so shattered that it could be without any anxiety as to that point.

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The author sees no prospect of any understanding with England regarding the questions of naval armaments and colonial policy. Any negotiations regarding world trade and trans-oceanic navigation would be fruitless. Arrangements arrived at would not be kept. They would only hamper and hinder our growth.

When the pillars of the British World Empire crack and collapse a free of going away and it was hoped that which Greater Germany will not, not a fall, arise possible would give this the only opportunity, but one breathing promise that any rate the German Empire and world will be so shattered that it could be without any anxiety as to that point.

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But it is followed by a more interesting section headed "World-Power Twilight," in which the author seeks to show that Britain's influence and power in the East is rapidly reaching its twilight and ultimately its total extinction. The years of the war have brought Britain in the East disappointed hopes, her schemes have been destroyed, her relations with the people have been seriously disturbed, and what is of still more importance, her prestige, as an authority, has been undermined.

Still, England's foes have a hard task before them. The Briton never despairs so long as he has power in his hand. His forebodings have endured and surmounted still more bitter experiences. He trusts his fortune, and the last moment. The future will give the answer, whether his hopes and faith are any longer justified.

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always look for the signature in White

on the Red label, and see also that the
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in raised letters on the glass bottle.
LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such
an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to
make sure that you are being supplied with the original
and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many
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Also Shipchandlery Articles.
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No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride.
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ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 17% T.V. In barrels each containing
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS. BRASS and IRON
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of 200 feet long.
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August 1, 1918.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR),

FRIDAY,
the 16th August, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Two SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS,
Two SHIP'S LOGS,
One REZZANITH,
One STEAM ENGINE INDICATOR
(M. Innes Dobbie).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & BOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Aug. 13, 1918.

**KODAKS
and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.**
A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL".
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per copy.

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent to the Office, not later than 11.30 a.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Main" Hongkong, Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 25.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be carried on board the train or steamship. It may be as much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange was up another eighth this morning, the demand rate being now 3s. 3.5d.

The typhoon signal has been up all day. It will be seen from the Observatory Report that the wind is expected to increase in force to a gale.

We are asked to mention that the usual fortnightly visit drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club will be held to-night at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre.

It has now been decided that the Kitchener memorial scholarships will be \$175 each and fees (in all \$210 to \$230 a year) for three years—in exceptional cases four, five, or six years. Expenses may be given for student's travelling abroad and maintenance grant before taking a college course. The scholarships are for officers and men of suitable age and sons of deceased and disabled officers and men of the Navy and Army and will provide a complete course of industrial and commercial education at any university or similar institution. The training will include works experience and college education, but commercial scholarships do not involve business experience. Among the objects of the travelling scholarships are the study of foreign languages and American business methods.

To-morrow afternoon, at the Hongkong Football Club's grounds, the baseball team representing the 9th Cavalry, U.S. Army, will meet the sailors of the U.S.S. *Pompano* in a match, the proceeds of which will go to swell the funds of the Red Cross Society. Judging by the sale of tickets, the attendance will be very large, and arrangements have therefore been made for special tram service to carry the spectators to and from the game, which will commence promptly at five o'clock. The cavalrymen are the champions of the Philippine Islands, so a first-class exhibition of the American national game may be expected. The Shanghai papers gave lengthy accounts of each of the games played by the colored troops during their stay in the northern port, incidentally mentioning several anecdotes which bear out the reputation the troops have for a very keen sense of humor. The comical antics of the troops will not be lost on the spectators, although their comedy is not allowed to interfere with their interpretation of the sport.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN SERGEANTS.

The hearing of the charges against the Indian Sergeants B144 and B152 for failure to carry out their duties at Tai O on July 17th was continued this afternoon at the Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. King (acting D.S.P.) prosecuted and the defendants were represented by Mr. E. Bellios, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner, solicitor.

Mr. King said he wished to add a fourth charge namely, that the defendants were guilty of misconduct as police officers, the misconduct being that when they found Sergeant Glendenning murdered they deserted Tai O Station and failed generally to carry out the duties required of them by the law.

Defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. King read the depositions of the defendants made by them at the recent Coroner's inquiry.

The Sergeant Chinese interpreter, examined said when he was coming down he saw the first interpreter. He armed three boatmen. When he first saw the first defendant in the boat he was suspicious of him.

The Magistrate: His suspicions are based on the bad motives of the man. That is how the evidence would come legally.

Continuing witness said he was suspicious of the defendant because he ran out of the station after the shots were fired.

Mr. King: Did you suspect that he would do you injury when you saw him in the boat? Possibly. Also when I saw him in the boat.

The inquiry was adjourned.

To bear hunger without at the same time suffering from headache or any other indisposition is very difficult for most people. Such is the opening sentence of an advertisement in the *Tagliche Rundschau* by a Berlin chemist firm in praise of a newly-invented drug. "Though the former is a substitute for the minimum daily sustenance (the announcement proceeds) it is an excellent chemical preparation for stilling premature hunger and it enables one to hold out until the next meal time."

SUPREME COURT.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

A RICE DEAL.

Before the Full Court of Appeal this morning, Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Gompertz sitting, an appeal was made in the case of Kin Tye Loong (appellants) versus Wing Hung Hong (respondents) that the decision of Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, given on the 22nd April in the original action, should be reversed. In the original action, the plaintiffs, having sold some rice to the defendants they alleged that they had discovered the defendants had been guilty of fraud, and they claimed the return of the rice or its value, viz. \$16,000. The defendants were adjudicated bankrupts on July 29, 1914, and the plaintiffs in the bankruptcy proved the said sum of \$16,000 and on that amount they received a dividend of \$1,000. The plaintiffs' case was that the receipt of the dividend was not a bar to their proceeding with their claim for the full amount.

His Lordship Sir William Rees Davies held that the plaintiffs having accepted a dividend in the bankruptcy of the defendant firm, they had thereby elected not to proceed with the action in the original jurisdiction, claiming damages against the same defendants for fraud in connection with the same transaction in respect of which the plaintiffs took a dividend.

Mr. Eldon Poter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the appellants and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, O.B.E., K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Poter, opening the case, said the facts shortly were that in the bankruptcy of the defendants the plaintiffs received a dividend in respect of the two contracts for the sale of rice, which two contracts plaintiffs were endeavouring to set aside in the present action, which is against not only the bankrupt firm but its sub-purchasers; the defendant's contention being that the subsequent proof and receipt of a dividend by the plaintiffs, they thereby elected to treat the contracts as void and are now bound to that, and the very fact of plaintiffs receiving a dividend constituted an election in law to treat the contracts as void with the consequence, of course, that the plaintiffs are bound by the contracts and cannot proceed with their action for fraud. A writ was issued on May 10, 1914, against the defendants for \$16,000, the price of goods sold and delivered. On May 23 the plaintiffs filed a petition in bankruptcy against the defendant firm which however had nothing to do with the present action. On May 30 the plaintiffs, having discovered that the goods in question had been obtained by fraud, issued a summons for leave to add the sub-purchasers to the action, and for leave to amend their claim. Plaintiffs also asked for the return of the goods obtained and for which they substituted a claim in tort. On July 28 a receiving order was made against the Wing Hung Hong firm and on July 16 a statement of claim was filed which was based entirely upon the fraud. The plaintiffs allege that they are entitled to get the rice back and in order to do that they must prove that there was fraud, and also that the sub-purchasers were aware of the fraud. On August 30, the Wing Hung Hong firm was adjudicated bankrupt. Mr. J. H. Seth being appointed trustee, together with two Chinese gentlemen. These two gentlemen guaranteed a dividend of 20 per cent. in the bankruptcy, payable within a month, whereupon Mr. Crew, acting for the plaintiffs, had to consider their position. It seemed to him if the plaintiffs lost their action in tort to recover the rice, they would be entitled to come into the bankruptcy and get their 20 per cent. inasmuch as a dividend was payable in one month it seemed to Mr. Crew that some steps should be taken to safeguard the plaintiffs' rights.

Mr. Poter submitted that it did not matter, in law, whether Mr. Crew's view of the law was right or wrong, although Counsel submitted, Mr. Crew was perfectly correct, the only point their Lordships had to consider being, was there an election to treat the contract as void by receiving a dividend? Mr. Crew discussed the position with Mr. Seth and the result was that the latter agreed with Mr. Crew that the plaintiffs should file a proof and receive a dividend without prejudice to their right to go on with their action. Mr. Seth assented entirely to Mr. Crew's suggestion. Their Lordships would notice that all this took place before any proof was filed by plaintiffs. The next point was a very recent one. (In September 20th a summons was taken out to add the sub-purchasers to the action for fraud, as to that time they had not been included and the case was adjourned for September 24th for the purpose of adding the sub-purchasers to the action.)

In the action in tort. All this took place before the proof was filed. The trustee applied to the Court in bankruptcy for an extension of time in which to pay the dividend on September 30 and on October 4 the trustees filed a declaration in the Bankruptcy Court drawn up by their own solicitors which clearly showed that they apprehended fully what Mr. Crew's position was and were taking certain steps as a result of the conversations between Mr. Crew and Mr. Seth, that is, they were taking steps to fight the action for fraud and also to set aside the 20 per cent. dividend.

Mr. Sharp here interposed and said that the defendants did not admit all that Mr. Poter had said, as he would show when the time came.

Continuing Mr. Poter said that on October 27 plaintiffs filed their proof in bankruptcy which specifically mentioned the present action. On November 19 plaintiffs received their dividend which was acknowledged but they did not in any way waive their claim to go on with their action. The plaintiffs' case was that Mr. Crew made it clear to Mr. Seth that he thought he was entitled to a dividend in bankruptcy if he failed in the action for fraud. He never suggested that he could have both Mr. Crew had requested Mr. Seth to permit him to file a proof so that plaintiffs' dividend might be set aside and it was upon the understanding that the action should still go on. Mr. Crew states he informed Mr. Seth that if Mr. Seth did not agree to that course, he (Mr. Crew) would have to apply to the Court. Of course, plaintiffs say that Mr. Seth did agree. The next point was that Mr. Crew made it absolutely clear that plaintiffs could only claim a dividend in the event of their failing in the action. Furthermore, it was made clear that if plaintiffs succeeded in their action the dividend would have to be refunded.

Mr. Poter then proceeded to quote various precedents in support of his argument, after which the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A HEROIC COOLIE REWARDED.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for attempting to commit suicide.

Sergeant Blackman said that on Monday night a coolie was walking about in Haw Tak wharf when he saw a man jump into the harbour. The coolie at once followed the defendant and managed to rescue him, and handed him to an Indian, who took him to the station. Defendant at the station said he was a soldier belonging to "Commander Te's" army and that Commander "Te" was at present in Hongkong staying in a boarding house. The Commander came to the station and informed Sergeant Blackman that defendant was of unsound mind.

Evidence was given by the coolie who rescued the man.

The Magistrate complimented the coolie on his presence of mind and his most heroic deed. He said the man should be encouraged in every way and ordered the Sergeant to pay the coolie \$10 from the poor box as a reward.

Defendant, in giving evidence, said he started life as a gambler and wished to end his life as he was indebted greatly.

His Worship remanded the case.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with the theft of a clock from the residence of Mr. Hancock, on the Peak. Inspector Brown said that Mr. Hancock promised to be present in Court to prosecute, but failed to put an appearance.

Mr. Wood, accordingly, discharged the defendant.

FINED FOR BEGGING.

A Chinese was charged with begging, aims near Glenelg.

Sergeant Blackman said that when defendant was arrested by a constable he informed the latter that he was begging in another street, which later proved to be correct.

Defendant, was sent to Canton three months ago but returned. His excuse for returning was that he could not find any means of livelihood there.

Mr. Wood fined him \$4 or seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have acquired the whole of the dry dock and workshops at Falmouth, and propose to extend them and bring them up to date, so Lord Incheague informed a *Daily Chronicle* representative. Falmouth Harbour is the first to be reached by ships from the West, and large quantities of foodstuffs might have been saved to the nation if the docks had been capable of dealing with the cargoes of the vessels which arrived there safely during the war.

FEEDING CHILDREN.

FEEDING children has more or less disappeared, which can be attested by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels, more than natural and then restore, out, to cleanse the system. It is so simple and easy that the most ignorant and ignorant mothers can do it. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

THE PARLIAMENT AT CANTON.

488 MEMBERS NOW THERE.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton writes:—

Some 488 Members of Parliament are now in the House of Representatives and Senate, meeting assembled, each having a legal quorum. The House was finally able to meet in full legal quorum on August 6th, and the Senate, on August 8th. A joint meeting has been decided for August 9th, when a declaration setting forth their reasons for sitting in Canton will be adopted. This National Assembly was the same as that which met in Peking, 1918, when the Foreign Governments, first recognized the Chinese Republic. This body was, however, dissolved on June 12, 1917, by a Presidential Mandate forced by the military party. As the Provisional Constitution of China does not give power to the executive department to dissolve the Legislative Members have refused to disband and have been gathering in Canton since August, 1917, in extra session. Sometimes as many as 280 were in attendance, while others were going back and forth between Canton and their homes on private or public business in connection with the Military Government, an organ created to employ force to compel the illegal Government in Peking to observe the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

The object of the present National Assembly will be the adoption of a permanent constitution for China, a task it had almost completed when illegally dissolved, and the passage of a new Election and Parliamentary Organization Law so as to reduce the number and improve the qualification of the membership and enable the citizens to express their will more adequately in the selection of their representatives, thus removing some of the complaints the public now has regarding their legislature.

The Military Government was first headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the Republic, acting as the Generalissimo, and it was later reorganized, giving Dr. Wu Tingfang, ex-Premier and a former Minister to the United States; Tan Shao-yi, ex-Premier; Tang Chiao-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; General Lu Yung-tung, Military Inspector of Ling Kwang; and Admiral Lin Hsiang-shan, Commander of the Chinese Navy, equal power with Dr. Sun, when meeting as an Administrative Council, the present chief executive department assisting the National Assembly to make its way back to Peking, the capital of China.

There has been much talk as to the demands of the South. So far as is known to the correspondent, no formal agreement has been made by the leaders of the South-West, regarding their proposal to the North. The exchange of views as published in telegrams through the Press shows but what some would like to demand. It is not believed that the South-Western element, the Constitutionalist, will and can ask more than the reconvening of the National Assembly, thus upholding the Constitution and denying the right of any military commander or clique to change laws according to their selfish motives. Of course, there were always some fighting under a righteous flag for evil purposes; but the great leaders like Dr. Wu, Dr. Sun, Mr. Tang and others have never thought of anything other than public good and the defeat of Militarism in order to make China free for Republicanism and the world safe for Democracy.

The cause of the South-West may also be termed a Young China Movement, as many who are working under the leadership of the above mentioned leaders or associating with them, are young men who are showing promises in the young. Dr. C. T. Wang, student leader prominent in the Y.M.C.A. and social service work, the brilliant former Cabinet Minister, a Yale University graduate, is the Acting President of the Senate, the Upper House of the National Assembly, a leader in influence as well as in legislative office.

The Constitutionalist provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan, are now practically free of Northern troops. Operations in Hunan, Fukien, Hopei, and other provinces where Republicanism is welcomed are progressing to the satisfaction of the leaders at Canton.

LATELY.

The Senate of the Republic of China, with a legal quorum for the first time since its forced removal to Canton from Peking by the military party, met on August 9 in the Legislative Building of Kwangtung. Dr. C. T. Wang, Acting President, presiding. One hundred and thirty-nine Senators were present. No special Bills were introduced, the business simply consisting of the allotment of seats, acceptance of excuses from absent members, appointment of a committee on credentials of new Senators, and the decision to go into joint session with the House of Representatives, which succeeded in getting a quorum on August 6, to discuss a draft declaration giving the causes leading to the assembly in Canton. The joint session takes place on August 9, when nearly five hundred national law-makers will meet in the Kwangtung Legislative Building for the first time in history. The Assembly hall, remodelled to accommodate 850 Members of Parliament, is well furnished with individual desks, a semi-circle, and the platform for the officers presents a dignified appearance. Women as well as men have been seen in the gallery watching the proceedings with great interest.

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CHINA'S GOLD CURRENCY MEASURES.

Supplementing the brief telegram, which appeared in last night's *China Mail* with reference to the issue of a Presidential Mandate authorizing the issue of gold notes, a further telegram to our Chinese contemporary says the standard of this currency will be the gold yuan, which will contain 752,118 scruple of pure gold, equal to .0201888 of one Keping tael.

Besides gold notes for one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred yuans, gold notes will be issued for fifty, ten and five cents.

The Bureau will also mint one cent copper coins on the gold basis.

The Banks entrusted with the issuance of gold notes will maintain a reserve to cover the issue. This reserve may be either in gold yuans, foreign gold notes, or pure gold.

These reserve funds are to be deposited at commercial ports where international exchange business and trade are conducted, and are to be supervised by delegates from the Currency Bureau.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 10th August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 32 weeks.
This year	13,066	434,885
Last year	14,005	420,771
Increase	939	5,414
Decrease	940	—

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

RECALL.

All ranks will attend as under at H.Q. Office and draw belt and uniform as follows:—

Monday, August 19th.—No. 2 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, August 20th.—No. 3 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. and No. 4 Platoon 5.5—6.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 21st.—No. 5 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. and No. 6 Platoon 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 22nd.—No. 7 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m. and No. 8 Platoon 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Friday, August 23rd.—No. 1 Platoon 5.15—5.45 p.m.

13th August, 1918.

LIGHTS ON THE PEAK.

The little lights upon the Peak.

They twinkle out each one.

And seem to welcome you home.

Now that the day's work is done.

And some are small and some are big.

And some you can hardly see.

And then at Durn-hill island.

A few twinkle out at me.

To some perhaps the lights seem small.

But to others who may roam.

They twinkle out this little word.

The word that spells just Home!

G. L. A.

Samuel, M., 7/5/18.

"THE DAUGHTER OF THE GODS."

There has been a run on the Hongkong Theatre during the week, where the picturesque photoplay, "The Daughter of the Gods," is being screened.

Nightly many folk to secure seats, "full houses" being the record since Saturday. We are asked to state that the film will continue to be shown till Friday, and will probably be presented again next week. Those who are anxious to see the picture are requested to book their seats in advance.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders the dividend for 1917 of 7.5 per cent. was approved. Mr. Dervill presided in the absence of the president, Mr. Jonnart from whom a letter was read stating that the sum of 2.25 per cent. and the suppression of the present staff of 2,500 per ton would be maintained after the war.

The Maude memorial fund in Mesopotamia has now closed, with a total of £49,475. The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia has approved of the proposal to build a Maude Memorial Hospital at Basra, which contained £25,000, but it is not intended to launch out in any ambitious building scheme at present, but to create a fund which will enable the erection of a suitable building for the hospital when conditions are ripe. It has also been decided to establish a school in General Maude's name and hospitals to be erected at Basra and Amara.

Government, who has been visiting his native province of Kwangsi, during the last two weeks, has returned to Canton. It is expected that the Administration Council will be in session next week.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

ALLIES' SLOW PROGRESS EXPLAINED.

London, Aug. 12. Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday afternoon, says:

Our gains today are thoroughly satisfactory. If the progress has slackened, this is due less to the enemy's assistance than to the fact that the roads are so encumbered with the enemy's abandoned material and numerous trees which have been felled, as in the case of the German retreat in the spring of 1917, so that our ammunition supply columns find it difficult to follow the infantry and cavalry. On this other hand, the retreat differs from last year in that the Germans hurried back too quickly to mine the roads and set death-traps in villages.

I visited Montdidier and found it completely wiped out, but it is already only a small incipient in the battle. Our troops at Dhuys, ten miles beyond Montdidier, are three miles from Roye.

Here meet the railways from Meutobien, Compiègne and Chaulnes on which the enemy depends to feed his whole line in the salient. Menaced by General Debeney's advance in the region of Thibault towards Roye and by General Humbert's advance between the Matz and the Oise, the Germans are throwing their whole available strength into an endeavor to make a stand on the Roye-Lassigny line in order to get time to withdraw their vast stores, artillery, etc., that they accumulated in this region for the June offensive. Our troops are confident that they can burn or drive the enemy, even any line that they can organize. Already we have bitten off a third of the huge pocket the Germans dug in our line last March.

THE VESLE SECTOR.

THE ENEMY'S INTENTIONS.

London, Aug. 12. Reuters' Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday evening, says:

It is evident that the enemy intends to make us pay the full price for any attempt to drive him beyond the Vesle. He seems to have completed his defensive system and is now able to bring heavy guns to bear on us from across the Aisne, and also has an extraordinary profusion of mines on this front, which would make one suspicious of some counter-effort here were he not so busily occupied elsewhere, but this naturally greatly increases the difficulties of our aerial reconnaissance.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY FORMED.

GENERAL PERSHING IN COMMAND.

Paris, Aug. 12. The formation of the first American Army in France is officially announced.

General Pershing commands it, while retaining the chief command of the American Expeditionary Force.

LONG-RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS.

GUNS SILENT FOR TWO DAYS.

Paris, Aug. 11. The long-range guns which have been shelling Paris, have been silent for two days.

They are supposed to be situated in the wood between Gisors and Noyon, and have been endangered by the advance of the French along the Roye-Lassigny line.

REPORTED DISMISSAL OF ADMIRAL VON CAPELLLE.

FOR ALLOWING AMERICANS TO REACH FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 12. The Petit Parisien's Correspondent at Rome says: Admiral von Capelle has been dismissed because he did not prevent the great American Army reaching France.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES GAINING UPPER HAND.

LENIN AND TROTSKY FLEE TO KRONSTADT.

London, Aug. 12. The situation at Moscow is very uncertain. The counter-revolutionaries, if not actually in control, are undoubtedly gaining the upper hand.

The latest report, from Berlin, is that M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have fled to Kronstadt.

KRYLENKO IN COMMAND OF RED GUARDS.

London, Aug. 12. The Lokai-Inquirer states that General Krylenko has been appointed to command the Red Guards against the Czech-Slovaks, replacing General Muraviev, who committed suicide.

General Krylenko has recently been a policeman.

EICHORN'S ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12. A message from Kiev states that Damski, who assassinated Field-Marshal von Eichorn, has been executed.

We are pushing forward at Provat along the Fancourt road, and meeting with very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

At more than one place we are back on the old Somme positions, and at Frasnart we are across these.

In all 30 enemy Divisions participated in the fighting, ten being from the reserve.

The retreating enemy is continuing to set fire to villages and to blow up dumps a long way back.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Fresh enemy Divisions from the reserve, this morning, strongly attacked our position at Lihons and to the southward and northward.

All the attacks were repulsed, after severe fighting, in which we inflicted great loss upon the advancing lines.

At one point immediately northwards of Lihons the assaulting troops broke into our positions and penetrated the western side of the village.

We counter-attacked with determination, and, in the course of fierce fighting on difficult ground, drove back the enemy to eastward and northward of the village, and the line was completely restored.

On our right, the French, co-operating with us, continued to attack and progressed south-westward and southward of Roye.

Our patrols captured a few prisoners on the remainder of the British Front.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was intense air-fighting on August 10. We destroyed 41 machines and drove down 20 out of control. Twelve of ours are missing.

We dropped 231 tons of bombs in the day-time and 31 tons, principally upon bridges and stations in the Somme Valley, at night-time.

The amount of small arms ammunition fired from the air upon the retreating enemy broke all recent records.

We brought down two night-bombers, one being a giant German machine with five engines and a heavy load of bombs. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down two other hostile machines recently.

Triumphal March by Old Veterans.

London, Aug. 12. Reuters' Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of August 10, states:

How General Debeney, attacking in the early morning from the south-west, swept past the Assevaliers plateau and reached by noon Faverolles, completely surrounding Montdidier, is described as a triumphal march by the oldest veterans.

Meanwhile, between Montdidier and the Oise the French made a bound forward of two or three miles. Officers state that never before have they pressed back the enemy at such a rate.

The light tanks played a great part in the drive, saving a great number of casualties.

The territory captured is crisscrossed of abandoned material, including guns and shells of all calibres. Twenty guns were captured at Neuville, including six big howitzers.

Everyone participating on the battlefield is in the highest spirits, many, despite 48 hours' incessant fighting, advancing.

French Advance Continued.

London, Aug. 12. A French communiqué states: To-day we continued to advance between the Aisne and the Oise, notwithstanding the enemy resistance.

South of the Aisne we occupied Marquelliers and Grivillers, and reached a line from Armaucourt to Thilleval.

We progressed two kilometres north of Roye-sur-Matz to the outskirts of Canny-sur-Matz.

Further south we conquered and passed La Perrière.

Our advance between the Matz and the Oise was accompanied north of Chavillecourt.

THE ENEMY IN RAPID RETREAT.

London, Aug. 11. Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:

The enemy is in rapid retreat and is sacrificing immense quantities of material.

A great fire was seen at Chaulnes yesterday afternoon.

The battle, in which the British and Americans cleared up the Chipilly triangle was a remarkable feat. The Americans arrived after a forced march without halting for a moment, and with fixed bayonets followed the barrage and cleared the ground and made way for a further advance. They captured over 300 prisoners.

The English, who took Chipilly, had some of the hardest fighting in the offensive, carrying the place on the afternoon of the 9th inst. in less than three quarters of an hour.

It is confirmed that the enemy's casualties are very heavy.

Prisoners state that the 7th Bavarian Division, which arrived at Lihons in time to receive the full weight of the Australian assault, is incapable of further fighting at present.

The 41st Division is practically wiped out.

The Australians on the first day captured 1,000 prisoners, five times their own total casualties for the day and night of the 10th inst.

We are pushing forward at Provat along the Fancourt road, and meeting with very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire.

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In all 30 enemy Divisions participated in the fighting, ten being from the reserve.

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RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ARRESTED CONSULS RELEASED.

Stockholm, Aug. 12. In consequence of the efforts of Swedish representations to Moscow the British and French Consuls have been released.

KARLSRUHE BOMBED.

London, Aug. 11. The Air Ministry states:

Our squadrons, this morning, attacked the railway station at Karlsruhe and one aerodrome.

Clouds hindered observation but a large bomb was seen to hit the station causing an explosion.

We drove down three machines out of control and one of ours was driven down under control.

VICTORY BY AIRCRAFT.

THE FOUR WAYS.

Among people who believe that the war will be decided by aircraft there is considerable difference of opinion as to the precise way in which the decision will be brought about.

Some look to the wholesale bombing of great cities creating an overwhelming peace movement from the civil population; others picture the achievement of so nearly complete a mastery of the air by one side that the armies of the enemy would be deprived of the all-important aerial observation, and as a consequence, quickly suffer defeat; another line of reasoning calculates on the paralyzing by aircraft of lines of communication so completely that the side weak in aircraft would be powerless to strike and helpless in defence.

There is satisfaction in the knowledge that, so far as can be seen, in each of the directions indicated the Allies are now making the pace.

Take the first. With regard to such raids, last week's attack on Paris and the effective attack by the British on Saarbrücken may be cited. More important work, however, has been on hand, and the great struggle of the Western front has employed most of the available aerial energy.

As to the "blinding" of the enemy by the destruction of his aircraft, this does not appear to be likely, in spite of the costly and successful efforts of the Allies in aerial fighting during the past two weeks.

There is no doubt that the enemy has lost very heavily in aircraft of all kinds. A big fire at Friedrichshafen, the heavy bombing of enemy aerodromes, and the havoc created by British, French, and American aircraft, have indeed aroused hopes, where before they were scant, that the second method may, after all, be a winner.

The destruction of enemy aeroplanes in March and April reached a four-figure total. The loss in skilled personnel and in material and the shattering of the organisation, can only be realised by experts. In the present month the rate of loss has been greater than ever; and in this new phase of the great battle there is good reason to hope that the Allies will reap material profit from this circumstance.

The losses in observation balloons have also been very heavy, owing to improvements in the methods employed, so that it is even foretold by some that the days of the observation balloon are numbered.

As to the attainment of a complete dislocation by the bombing of the enemy's lines of supply, at the present moment this appears to be less practicable, although undoubtedly both sides have suffered. In this respect the Allies should be on guard. In March the British dropped 26,170 bombs to the enemy's 2,465 and in April 23,900 to 2,033. Nor is there any reason to suppose that, bomb for bomb, our work is less effective than the enemy's; quite the contrary. The figures by the way, dispose of the suggestion that our official dispatches say by day put too rosy a colour upon the situation by making much of our work and belittling that of the Germans.

Dislocated Time-Table.

But, after all, may not the decisive effect of aircraft in this struggle lie in delaying the German successive attacks upon us to such an extent that public opinion and endurance, and make it impossible for the military party to fulfil their promise and justify their policy? Such a result would be no less emphatic than the others, and would give us just as satisfactory a sense of peace.

The evidence, in the writer's view, rather points to the last-given solution. Looking at the bombing and aerial fighting figures combined, he cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the movements of the enemy have been and are still being seriously prejudiced and his time-table dislocated, and this very largely owing to the work of our aircraft.

Possibly a detailed and authentic history of the operations would bring this point out. Without counting the figures for the present month, which would make the comparison even more telling, we have 60,778 bombs against 4,498 from the enemy—a superiority of twelve to one.—Observer.

RIP VAN WINKLES.

A firm of engineers doing Government work recently received a letter saying "We regret to inform you that we are unable to accept your tender for aluminium poles."

As no one in the firm knew of any recent correspondence on such a matter, the files were searched back for several months.

It was then discovered that nearly a year ago a tender had been sent in, had been accepted, and the work completed and paid for.

In the department responsible for the blunder the subject of aluminium poles is now a very tender one.—Ex.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation, and to keep your bowels regular. When you do this you will soon feel the much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Physicians prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE H.K. & S. GUNNERS.

Of the Hongkong and Singapore battery at the battle of Mazingarbe I will mention what General Cox told me. The battery was attached to the Camel Corps but for a time it was placed at the disposal of the Light Horse. General Cox said: "The Major in command of the battery would do anything. Whenever I showed him a target I wanted attacked he hurried up his guns, pounded it and destroyed it. The gunners came up with smiling faces, took their guns into exposed places and served them under a heavy fire. Their magnificent work late in the afternoon did much to bring the action to a successful issue."

And just the same warm praise was bestowed upon the battery for its part later on at Rafa when at least once during the day they took their little pip squeak guns up to the very line held by our enemies. The curious plaintive report of the mountain guns suggested the name of the "Bing Boys" for the battery and Canadians will doubtless pardon this appropriation of their own nickname by comrades from the Far East. The Australians will tell you that the Bing Boys with us were superb.—From W. T. Massey's "The Desert Campaigns" (Constable and Co.)

AMERICAN SILVER IN INDIA.

The Pioneer of July 19th understands that since the commencement of the current month three steamers, have arrived in India, each bringing a large amount of American silver, the total aggregating to well over thirty million ounces, or enough to coin upwards of ten crores of rupees. These form only initial instalments of the amount secured, which will all arrive in due course enabling the mints to keep up the continuous coinage programme, though the mints have been handicapped in the last two or three weeks by the influenza epidemic which broke out first at Bombay and then at Calcutta. Stocks of rupees actually coined in the paper currency reserve continue to show steady improvement.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

JAPANESE PATENT.

A substitute for cotton has been discovered in Japan in a sea-weed called *Sargassum*, or *gomo gomo*. This weed grows abundantly in Japan, where it has hitherto been known as a good fertilizing material. In the process of manufacture the weed is boiled in salty water, and then in water mixed with rice-brain; afterwards it is bleached. The Tokyo Fibre Laboratory has taken out a patent for the process.

DECLINING MARRIAGE AND BIRTH RATES IN JAPAN.

The statistics Bureau attached to the Cabinet has issued an official report on the number of marriages, divorces, births, deaths, etc. in 1916.

From this report it appears there were 427,755 marriages in 1916, a decrease of 11,415 on the preceding year. This decrease, the compilers of the report state, was apparently due to economic reasons of a world wide character consequent upon the progress of civilisation. The situation in Japan resembles the conditions in Prussia after the Franco-Prussian war. Against the large falling-off in the number of registered marriages, however, must be set the fact that in Japan there are many couples who, though not regarded as husbands and wives are living together as such.

The number of divorces was 60,536, which shows an increase of 330 over the preceding year.

Male births numbered 935,949, an increase of 4,507, while the number of female births was 899,962, an increase of 3,533 over the preceding year. Taken as a whole, the position as to births in this country is again much like conditions in Prussia after the Franco-Prussian war. Whether this also means that this country resembles Prussia in these days in regard to economic and social conditions is a question which deserves close investigation. Male and female still-births totalled 139,998.

Male deaths numbered 612,998, an increase of 48,943 over the preceding year, while female deaths numbered 588,900, which also shows an increase of 45,722. Whereas the birth-rate in this country has already reached its height, and there is even a tendency for it to decrease, the number of deaths is increasing. This, says the report, is a serious matter, for in Europe the death-rate has been declining. Moreover, the increase in deaths in this country is more in regard to infants and members of the rising generation than among the aged—a fact which is a matter for great concern.

Foundlings numbered 244, 138 being boys and 116 girls. The number of missing people was 574, of which 522 were male and 52 female.

SCARCITY OF SKILLED WOMEN.

There is serious difficulty in securing educated and skilled woman labour, although unskilled labour is still available, declared Lady Mackworth-Latley, at a meeting, at the Trocadero, of the Association of Advertising Women. The fact that women's labour is usually immobile is a further difficulty. If they made up their minds to move and follow the work rather than expect the work always to go to them, they would perform a special service to the State.

"I am having no new clothes during the war," the King remarked when shown samples of "standard" cloth at the Oldroyd Mills, at Dewsbury. He was informed that suits will shortly be cheaper.

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FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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Arrangements for Special Occasions

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our expert! Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

AGENTS: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

BLUE BIRD CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD DRINKS. DEALERS IN Gimbals and Orange Blossom American Chocolates Assorted Fancy Cakes. Address: Old Post Office Building, Queen's Road & Pender Street.

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

9.15 Performance

Showing—A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS

A beautiful picture story in 10 parts.

7.15 Performance

and Also Saturday Matinees

Showing—HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS

A true Triangle Comedy, 5 parts.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 15th instant—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R. Class only.

FRIDAY, 16th instant—7.20 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

Do to 16th instant—

K. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per returns posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers, at 6.30 p.m.; electricians at 6.45 p.m. on and from 10th instant.

OFFICERS' MEET FOR DUTY.

Belcher, Lieut. Hall; Lygon, Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND M.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Probation" rate (1-2) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant Overland and Parsons, R.E., and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lygon at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant Farley and White, R.E., and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

Dress, drill order with pouches. 1.20 p.m. No. 4 Platoon on Polo Ground, T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range, T.E.T. Grouping.

The following will attend—Sergeant Schnepel, Lieut. D'Almeida, Ptes. A. Towan and B. Howard.

"C" Company, of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will attend also. Dress, drill order without rifles.

THURSDAY, 15th instant—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

The following will attend—Sergeant Humphreys, Corp. Mackintosh, L. Cpl. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hayward, Howe, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. L. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Trotman, Young, and Carpenter. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 16th instant—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club, T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 14th instant—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 16th instant—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 16th instant—5.30 p.m. Headquarters of all units except "B" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

LEAVE.

Cadet W. Forsyth is granted 1 month's leave from 8.8.

PARADES.

GREENWICH, 14th instant—5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

THURSDAY, 15th instant—1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections. Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Itching Burning White Scales Around Little Girl's Eyelids and Over Nose. Cuticura Healed.

Above are extracts from a signed statement recently received from Mrs. Marion Dais, 21, Kimbolton Road, Copnor, Portsmouth, Eng., July 20, 1916.

You may rely on Cuticura to cure for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Use Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify the pores and Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal the first signs of pimples, blotches, redness, roughness or dandruff. Besides, the Soap has no superior for all purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Sample Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 13/17 3.50 a.m. Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Michia, etc. Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 121° E. moving W.N.W. at 13 to 20 m.p.h.

August 13/17 3.50 a.m. Local typhoon signal No. 1 hoisted.

August 13/17 3.50 a.m. Local typhoon signal No. 4 hoisted.

August 13/17 3.50 a.m. Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila, etc. Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 116° E. moving W. at 13 to 20 m.p.h.

August 13/17 3.50 a.m. No returns from Japan. Whidstock and Weihaiwei. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and in the vicinity of Shanghai; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over Tongking, and the typhoon is travelling westward along the 20 parallel; it was situated 60 miles to the S.W. of Pratas Shoal at 8 a.m. this morning. The barometer is falling in Hongkong, and the wind may be expected to over from N.E. to S.E. during the next 24 hours, probably increasing in force to a gale.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 48.78 inches, against an average of 53.78 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th August.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. to S.E. winds, fresh, increasing to a gale; fair at first cloudy, squally, and rainy later.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 13, 1918.

On London—

Back 30 days sight ... 3/5 1/2

"On demand ... 3/5 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 3/5 1/2

Debit, 4 months sight ... 3/5 1/2

On New York—

On demand ... 40 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 40 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Calcutta—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Shanghai—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Hongkong—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Canton—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Amoy—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Swatow—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Hongkong—

On demand ... 147 1/2

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On demand ... 147 1/2

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On Hongkong—

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On Canton—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Amoy—

On demand ... 147 1/2

On Swatow—

On demand ... 147 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

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Mr. R. R. Anthony, Mr. R. H. van Kester

Mr. R. J. Archer, Mr. R. K. Kester

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Mrs. & Miss Anna, Mr. and Mrs. C. Launton

Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. H. Lay

Mr. R. A. Barker, Mr. F. L. & child

Mrs. E. B. Boller, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leira

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mol-Lung Pa ... 10

"Prime Cut ... 10

"Corned—Ham Ngai Yau ... 10

"Roast—Shin ... 10

"Breast—Ngai Nam ... 10

"Soup—Tong Yuk ... 10

"Steak—Ngai Yau Pa ... 10

"Steak Sirloin—Ngai Lan ... 10

"Sausages—Ngai Cheung ... 10

Bullock's Brains—Ngai No per set ... 10

"Tongue, fresh—Ngai Li each 50 ... 10

"Tongue, corned—Ham Ngai Li ... 10

"Head—Ngai Tau ... 10

"Heart—Ngai Sam ... 10

"Hump—Ngai Kiu ... 10

"Feet—Ngai Kiu ... 10

"Kidney—Ngai Yiu ... 10

"Tail—Ngai Mei ... 10

"Liver—Ngai Kiu ... 10

"Tripe (undressed)—Ngai To ... 10

"Calves' Head and Feet—Ngai Tai ... 10

"Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai ... 10

"Leg—Young Pei ... 10

"Shoulder—Young Pei ... 10

"Saddle—Young Pei ... 10

"Pig's Chindings—Chu Chong per set ... 10

"Brains—Chu Chong per set ... 10

"Feet—Chu Chong per set ... 10

"Fry—Chu Chap ... 10

"Head—Chu Chap ... 10

"Heart—Chu Sam ... 10

"Kidney—Chu Yiu ... 10

"Liver—Chu Kiu ... 10

"Pork Chop—Chu Kwai ... 10

"Leg